746 142,488 cases.[2]

Another and similar type of insurance designed for all levels of government employees is now in the process of being instituted. An interesting feature of this plan is that it allows insurance against sickness, a provision which is lacking now in both labor and fishermen's insurance. All employees under this plan, regardless of their official rank, will pay a flat-rate, and the government will assist in the payment of premiums -- paying a greater share of the premium for those of lower rank.[3]

As industrialization and urbanization continue there will rise a need for other types of social insurance, such as unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

B. Social Welfare

746 747 Welfare activities in Formosa are promoted and fostered by the government through legislation and supervision, with a view to the improvement of the living conditions and the mental well-being of the people.

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2. Hsin-she-hui [New Society Monthly], Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 3-5.

3. Chung-yang Jih-pao [Central Daily News], Aug. 11, 1955.

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In recent years, activity in labor welfare has been most conspicuous. The law provides that all enterprises set aside a certain portion of their capital stock and income for the establishment of "welfare units" such as cafeterias, low-cost housing, clinics, night classes, public baths, barber shops, nurseries, placement offices, laundries, and libraries. As an example, a government-owned cigarette-manufacturing factory at Sung-shan (near Taipei) furnishes its workers with free transportation, has a clinic of its own, and provides such benefits as a day nursery, laundry facilities, cold-drink stands, a barber shop, and public baths. Labor unions also participate in establishing welfare units. Each of the general labor unions and hsien federations has a "Labor Welfare Committee" with the function of improving living conditions and mitigating the hardships imposed by the low wage scale. For instance, there is a "labor clinic" in the Keelung City General Labor Union and in the Hsien Federation of Labor at Taichung, Hsinchu, Yilan, Chiayi, and Taoyuan.[4] There is also a "home of labor," forming a center of welfare activities, in the Hsien Federation of Labor at

4. China News Service, T'ai-wan Ching-chi Nien-pao 1953 [Annual of Taiwan's Economy 1953], Taipei, 1953, p. 174.

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747 Yilan, Hualien, Taichung, Chiayi, and Kaohsiung.[5] Most of the welfare units have stores which sell daily necessities to union members and workers at lower prices than those prevailing in the markets. As of 1954, there were 354 such welfare units on Formosa, with 2,120 sub-units such as clinics and cafeterias.[6]

Similar welfare benefits exist for fishermen, farmers, and salt workers. For instance, the Tainan Salt Field Welfare Service provides for its workers, emergency loans, medical service, a milk supply and motion pictures.

To alleviate housing problems, a low-cost housing program was completed in 1954 for Keelung dockworkers. Housing programs in large cities are also being carried out under the auspices of the government, United States agencies, and related organizations.

The Committee for Directing Women's Movements has a welfare division where a

5. Chung-hua Nien-pao 1953 [China Annual 1953], Taipei, 1953, Vol. I, pp. 99-100.
6. China Annual, 1954, Vol. III, p. 90.

746 tailoring class is held and legal and marital
747 counseling and employment assistance are given. Many women's associations at provincial and hsien levels have vocational-training classes for women in an effort to increase their earning capacity. The Taipei Municipal Government has recently launched a rehabilitation program for 200 prostitutes, and gives them training in nursing, sewing, embroidery, typing, etc.[7] To assist children's health growth and to lighten the responsibility of working mothers, many nurseries have been established on Formosa. In Taipei alone there are 16 nurseries, not including those established by various private enterprises, equipped to care for over 2,000 children.[8]

C. Social Relief

746 Regular relief is given to the aged, the destitute, and the dependent. The relief organizations emphasize self-help rather than direct relief. There are 5 provincial and 11 private relief homes on the island, accommodating over 3,200 persons. Their activities are generally confined to medical attention, classes in trades and techniques, and education

7. The Asia Foundation Bulletin, May 23, 1955.

8. Hsin-she-hui [New Society Monthly], Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 29-32.

746 for citizenship. The four provincial relief homes at Taipei, Pingtung, Hualien, and Makung house the old, educate and train the disabled, the poor, and dependent children, and give medical care wherever necessary. The Provincial Women's Home in Tainan accomodates aged women and aids destitute
747 women. Some of the private relief organizations have a long history of relief activities extending back to the time of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1912). For instance, the Private Taipei Ai-Ai Relief Home and the Taipei Jen-chi Relief Home have long engaged in caring for the aged, the giving of medical care, rehabilitation of the disabled, and guarding and caring for the mentally ill. Four orphanages, two in Taipei and the others in Taichung and Tainan, receive orphans of 2 to 12 years of age. The Taipei Provincial Orphanage, located at Peitou, has full-time custody of 300 orphans and dependent children. The children are well-fed by Formosan standards; each receives 500 grams of rice and NT $1.50 equivalent of meat and vegetables per day. In addition the orphanage provides both kindergarten and elementary education. Some 50 other children of the poor in the area attend the orphanage's primary school, and 162 attend its kindergarten.

731 Emergency relief entails disaster relief,
746 winter relief, and refugee relief. The law